Consultative Committee meetings and meetings of the Standing Committee on Human Resources Development are given due weightage by the Government in the formulation and implementation of policies in the Health Sector. The views of Members of Parliament are also taken into consideration at the annual meeting of the Central Council For Health and Family Welfare the highest policy formulating body in the Health sector Charied by the Union Health Minister and comprising the State Health Minister, Medical experts etc.

Mutual recognition of MBBS and BDS Degrees of India and other countries

*23. SHRI GOVINDRAM MIRI:
SHRI PARAG CHALIHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision and procedure for mutual recognition of MBBS and BDS degrees between India on one hand and European and American countries on the other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the details of the foreign Universities where BDS degrees awarded by Indian Universities are recognised for further studies;

(d) whether it is done on the basis of bilateral agreements;

(e) in what manner the recognition procedure is regulated; and

(f) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY):

(a) and (b) Section 12 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 provides for establishment of a scheme of reciprocity with a foreign country maintaining a register of medical practitioners for mutual recognition of medical qualifications. Similar provisions exist under section 10(5) of the Dentists Act, 1948 which provides for a scheme of reciprocity with a foreign country maintaining a register of dentists. The effect of reciprocity is that medical/dental qualifications which are recognised in India would be considered as recognised in that foreign country with which reciprocity has been established. Any person possessing such a qualification is allowed to practice medicine in that foreign country irrespective of nationality. Similarly, the medical qualifications of that foreign country would also be recognised in India for practice of medicine by any national possessing qualifications of the country with which reciprocity is established.

(c) There are at present no arrangements for reciprocal recognition with any foreign University in respect of dental education. However, foreign Universities generally use the WHO publication "World Directory of Medical Schools" as a guideline to accept students for further studies. Details of dental degrees awarded by Indian Universities which may have been recognised abroad are not known.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The procedure of recognition of foreign medical qualifications by the Central Government is given under section 12 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956. The Medical Council of India recommends recognition of a foreign medical qualification to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for issue of notification therefor. The Medical Council of India does this by way of visitation of the institution or by scrutinising the course of study, curriculum, syllabus, duration of course, facilities provided and standard of examination obtaining through Indian Missions abroad. Similar procedure is to be followed by the Dental Council of India in respect of foreign dental qualifications.

(f) Does not arise.